

THE NEW CASH STORE!

WE UNDER SELL THEM ALL.

These are Great Days--Days of Saving Unqualified for the people of Marion and surroundings. Here is Good News for Every Day in the Week.

Here are a Few of our Cash Dry Goods.

Good Calico 4 1-2 per yard.
Hoosier Brown Domestic, 5c per yard
Hope Bleech 7 1-2c per yard
Cotton Checks 5c per yard
Apron Check Gingham 5c per yard
The Best Bed Tick 15c per yard
White and Fancy Table Oil Cloth 18c yd
Come in and look through our store and we will show you that you can save money

By Buying Your Goods From a Cash Store.

A Big Lot of New Corsets.

The \$1.00 F. C. Corset . . . 78c
The 50 and 60c Corset . . . 42c

Don't fail to See our 12 1-2 and 15c Embroideries at 9c

We have a New Line of Ladies Walking Skirts and they are just as cheap as our calico.

So don't forget the Bargain Days. They Last Six Days Every Week.

Remember we sell the Brown Shoes. They are the best, and they are just as cheap as any other line of ours for cash.

Our Hats and Clothing is New and Up-to-Date. Every HAT AND SUIT IS A BARGAIN. They speak for themselves. They are Cheaper than you will find in any other house. WHY? BECAUSE WE SELL FOR CASH.

Yours for Bargains,

McConnell & Stone

MARION, KENTUCKY.

A BANNER MONTH WITH THE KENTUCKY COMPANY

Business Still Active--Some Pertinent Remarks About Mines and Mining.

C. B. Whitehouse, of the Louisville & Marion mining company, was in the city Monday and went to the company's mines.

The Kentucky Fluor Spar Co. are proud of their shipments for August, which will probably equal any month they have had since they went into business save one, or possibly two.

We learn that some of our mining men have made some large purchases of fluor spar in Illinois recently; one buyer took 2,500 tons in one place.

From the reports in the Marion papers in regard to the mineral business, we would believe they had a good amount of gas, also.

No, brother; gas and coal are usually found together; Union county must surely have the gas.

The Louisville & Marion Mining company have rented office room in the new Blue & Gugenheim building and equipped it with handsome furniture; linoleum floor covering, desks, etc. One of the partners will move here from Louisville and take charge of the office.

The developments so far made on the Marion Beard property are only surface scrapings and a little cross-cutting, but some of the finest grinding spar in the world has been found. C. J. Haury, Sr. has some samples which he proudly displays, and which some of his friends say should be in the mineral exhibit at St. Louis. They are beauties.

The Kewanee, Ill., factory will start again to take our fire clay this week. Some 10 or 12 wagons have begun hauling. Now that crops are laid by, the roads good, and the weather cool, we predict a rush of teamsters to do this work; but Supt. P. H. Bush will keep them busy. He will have full charge of all the business here.

Marion is growing beyond the most sanguine hopes of its proudest citizen. Lon Johnson, the genial and popular ticket agent, has sold for the month of August (\$1,000) one thousand dollars worth of passenger tickets per day, which is the station's best month. If this month's record is beaten much Marion will soon take in a million dollars for passengers and freight each year.

Attorneys Bagby & Martin have filed in circuit court a suit for the Globe Bank and Trust Co., trustee, against the Seacoast Mineral company to foreclose a mortgage for \$14,000 secured by interest bonds. The suit is filed as a matter of security to the bondholders and the attorneys are not instructed to push the sale of the property.

The bondholders who want to make themselves more secure are W. B. Smith, D. D. Murrell, A. J. Bauer, E. B. Harbour, Dr. R. M. Jones, E. P. Gilson, Nagel & Myers, W. G. Dycus, S. Felz, W. B. Kennedy, C. M. Martin, George C. Wallace and Herman Friedman. There are others also who will come in the suit.

The entire amount of bonds held by the above is \$14,000, but this is only a small part of the bonded indebtedness of the company. The suit will have no effect on the operations of the plant.

Our New Salem correspondent writes:

The whistle of the Riley mines is now added to that of the Nancy Hanks, every morning, noon and 5:30 p. m. We are listening every day for the whistle of the Culen mines.

What does it mean? We have it from a reliable source that the agents of one Mr. Temmie, of Tolu, have taken options on two-thirds of the farms around Levis the past week. Is it the mining interest, or are we to have a new

people among us? This question is being asked but not answered.

We understand that some parties in Illinois have agents in our section wanting one thousand acres in one body; that is, they want an option on that amount of land.

Our people greatly miss the clay hauling this fall. Last summer and fall our people made hundreds of dollars hauling from these mines.

After an idleness of several months the separating plant of the Seacoast Mining company is again in operation and is working very successfully.

A carload of ore was received Monday, and the lead, zinc and fluor spar is being separated from it. Manager L. C. Garrett anticipates no further obstacles, and proposes to run as long as he can get ore, of which there is an abundance in Livingston and Crittenden counties. It is shipped here by river, and as the coast distance is short, the cost of transportation is small.

Financial affairs and litigation have kept the plant closed down ever since it was built, but it is believed these matters have been overcome.

Manager Garrett claims this is the only separating plant of the kind in the country. Most of the machinery is his own patent. If it proves the success he believes it will, the result will be that factories for working up lead, zinc, and fluor spar, will be located here or in this immediate section. News-Democrat.

The great Southwest is the graveyard of ill-advised mining enterprises, and its monumental failures are represented by costly mills, car loads of mining machinery, depopulated mining camps, abandoned and falling into ruins, on the parts of the owners of legitimate mining methods. And who was at fault? Not Arizona, certainly. Not her prospectors, but the blame must be equally divided between the so-called mining expert on the one hand, and the gullible and guileless investor on the other. The Arizona prospector, like all other prospectors, in every other country and clime, is entitled to the highest meed of praise for his perseverance, pluck and energy. Whether right or wrong he is at all times enthusiastic in his calling and occupation,

and he can not be blamed if, after finding a buff quartz vein, slightly mineralized, or some old gulch filled with mud, stained with copper carbonates or iron oxide, that he hurries off to town and gives bond to some enterprising mining promoter; neither can that very necessary individual, the mining promoter, be censured for presenting it to investors in its most attractive light, or that is his business, a medium of exchange, a connecting link, as it were, between the unknown prospector and the men who want the mines. But when we arrive at this stage of a mining deal we find the source and cause of it all, or almost all of the failures of mining in the Southwest. The gullible public and a society mining engineer on one side and fraudulent mining experts on the other. Can the investors in mines and stocks never understand that although a man might be a regularly graduated mining engineer from some great colleges at Golden, Colorado; Columbia, New York, or Freiberg, Germany, that a diploma is not the only essential requisite for competency, in examining a mine. The assumption has prevailed that one of these individuals carries around in his head a universal knowledge of mines and ore treatment which his diploma guarantees. But without years of experience in the field and amongst the mines, the inexperienced mining engineer is, next to the fraudulent mining expert, the most dangerous man in the world to report on a mine. He has not yet learned that text books and nature do not always conform; he does not understand the appearance of rocks in a metamorphic condition and like a college instructor of geology, once that he gets into the field, he is in a vast sea of contorted, dislocated and metamorphic strata, which to him is a hopeless complicated puzzle. But the trained field man seldom, if ever, loses a sure and safe horizon to start from, and by the time that he reaches the collar of a shaft or the mouth of a tunnel, the diagnosis of the mine is generally half completed. The so-called "mining expert" is a fraud, too contemptible to discuss. He is usually a person who, having failed in everything else has turned to his volubility into convincing unwary people that he knows a great deal about mines and mining. When, if he was put to an examination,

he could neither tell the chemical constituency or crystallization of a single mineral, much less rock, or series of rocks. A great many of these species of "experts" have learned to make a few simple assay tests and unbounded gall constitutes the balance of their knowledge. When it is remembered that thousands of poor people, or even people in comparatively easy circumstances, have been reduced to abject poverty by the misrepresentations of these irresponsible schemers, it would seem that the laws are very lax and justice had gone astray. The regularly graduated mining engineer, if graduated from a thorough mining school, should be treated with professional respect and consideration, as his technical education is the best seed that could be sown in good ground, and if carefully nurtured and cultivated by the hand of experience, the student, if he applies himself diligently, gradually develops into a valuable man.

But we are living in an age of specialization, and that it will be but a few years that the present old time mining engineers will have become obsolete and in his stead we will have specialized chemists, metallurgists, engineers, generalized geologists and mining geologists, educated men who have specialized and become thoroughly proficient in one of the numerous branches pertaining to mining and ore treatment. The element of chance should be largely eliminated from legitimate mining by placing the examiners of mines under a heavy assurance bond to guarantee the accuracy of their reports to intended investors. This could be accomplished by a legislative act, and such law would effectually settle all "wildcat" schemes, effectually protect the public from fraud and make the mine examiner legally responsible for his report on the property. The enactment of such a law by the legislature would also relieve the genuine mining engineer from an unpleasant and embarrassing position, that of assuming that he is a geologist, because really by education and training the engineer is a constructor and designer and in no sense of the term a geologist.

The science of mineral geology can only be acquired by years of constant and incessant study of rocks, in actual contact with nature in the field, a familiarization

with ore occurrences, the cause and effects of earth movement, which results in mineral deposition, a good idea of which can be taught in colleges, but which applied practically in diagnosing a mine is very bewildering to a novice.

The writer does not regard it as any discredit to a mining engineer or a college instructor in geology if they fail in diagnosing a mine or district properly. They are to be censured only for overstepping the bounds of their profession, and encroaching on another domain that they know nothing about. Mining geology is a specialized branch of general geology and if the practical application of that science does not come intuitively, technically educated engineers should not bring discredit on their honorable profession by conveying the impression that they understand it.

The easiest thing on earth to do is to detect the ignorance of the so-called "mining expert," or the inexperienced mining engineer by his actions in the field. Unless he arrives at a very sensible conclusion by the time he steps onto the mine, and is ready to explain its lithological and geological condition and character, his opinions are valueless and he can neither show you anything or be of the slightest benefit from a mining standpoint. No genuine mining geologist or experienced engineer ever contemplates the underground workings of a mine until he has come to a satisfactory conclusion from a careful surface diagnosis as to why that mine is there. And after entering the mine and seeing the vein the first thing to be determined is its degree of permanency; secondly, the width and length and extent of its ancient water course, and last of all the mineralization and value. While these three conditions might, to the uninformed or inexperienced person appear to be matters of great simplicity, permit the writer to suggest that with out years and years of careful training in the mines and in the field work of geology, that it is an impossibility for the untrained engineer to accomplish or comply with the two first conditions imposed. And, of course, the fraudulent mining engineer is not to be considered, when legitimate mining is proposed. Mining Record.